Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1374.] THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

SALE BY AUCTION.

The SCHOONER ORION

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on Thursday, February 2, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the merchants' Coffee-House, in Second Street, on two and four months' credit, for approved notes with an indorser.

The Orion is sixteen months old, her frame is of the best of White Oak; she is a faithful, built vessel, handsomely finished, and well found in every particular, is ready to receive a cargo, and can be sent to sea without any expense on her hull sails or rigging. She stows six hundred barrels, has a handsome cabin and steerage, and a half deck which will stow seventy-five or eighty barrels. She is a fast-sailing vessel, and has been newly caulked, graved, painted, and put in thorough repair in every respect. Her Inventory may be seen by applying to mr. SAMUEL SMITH, Ship-broker, No. 86 south Front-street, or to the captain, on board said schooner, laying opposite messr. Wills & Yardley's wharf, adjoining Chesnut-street wharf--where she at any time may be thoroughly examined by those who wish to purchase.

January 30 §

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP MARY,

SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,

Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

If the MARY is not sold in a few days, she will tak freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.

October 31. d

For Sligo and Killibegs,

The American Ship NANCY,

Cuthbert Riggs, master.

Will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to

William Bell;

Who has for sale,

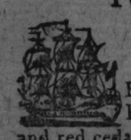
4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well assorted
3 Bales Irish Flannels, and 2 boxes Linens
25 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Russia Matts.

Also,

A few barrels Prime IRISH BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.

November 11, 1796, mwftf

For Sale, or Charter,



The Ship *DIANA,*

SAMUEL PILE, Master,

Burthen 205 47-95 tons register, built in Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak and red cedar, and was sheathed 13 months ago, she has just had a compleat out-fit, and may be sent to sea at a very trifling expence.

For terms apply to

Philip Nicklin & Co.

Who have for sale on board said vessel,

27 casks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing slates.
1 box ink stands and note presses.
14 bales of sail canvas.

And on hand,

Imperial, Hyson, and, Souchong } TEAS.

40,000 pieces Nankeens of the first quality.
19 tubs Quicksilver.
2 chests Bandanno handkerchiefs.
A few chests Manchester goods well assorted in Corduroys, thicksets, Ginghams, Muslinets, Dimities, &c.
3 boxes black sewing silk.
180 crates Queens ware well assorted.
10 tons sheet lead.
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points.
London Particular, London Market, New-York Market, } Madeira Wine in pipes and hogsheads.
40 pipes and 10 hogsheads Teneriffe wine.
8 tierces Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.

Nov. 7 tth&stf

A CARD.

If Monsieur G. H. SOHLE,

Who left Bordeaux the 20th June last, and arrived at Boston about the middle of August, in the schooner Jane, is in Philadelphia, he is requested to call on Joseph Anthony & Co. No. 5, Chesnut-street, who will give him some information of importance.

December 24, 1796. 6

SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for sale at No. 25, South Third-street.

November 5.

Washington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz	1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
	1 ditto	10,000	10,000
	7 last drawn Tickets, each	5,000	35,000
	6 ditto	1,000	6,000
	10 ditto	400	4,000
	20 ditto	100	2,000
	55 ditto	50	2,750
	5750 ditto	12	69,008
	To be raised for the Canal,		26,250
	5850 Prizes,		175,000
	11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.		
	17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -		175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11. §

Red Clover Seed.

Fresh red Clover Seed of the best quality, in bags of 5 bushels each
Madeira wine in pipes, fit for immediate use
Teneriffe wine in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks
Ditto do. of first quality, for the use of private families
Coffee in hogsheads
Jamaica spirits
Connecticut soap in small boxes
Window glass and Spanish segars, and
Two trunks of best patent, plain and ribbed silk and cotton hosiery, for sale by

JOHN CRAIG.

February 1. wff&mtf

Fresh Garden, Grass and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ship Eagle, captain Fosdick, from London,

And FOR SALE by

GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,

Corner of Walnut and Second-streets,

A most capital and extensive Assortment of

GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.

Among which are,

Five kinds	Asparagus	Three kinds	Cresses
Four	Berecole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radish
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-six	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parsnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and sprigged Parsley
Pot Marygold Pot Marjorum
Balm Thyme Mangel Wurtzel
Leek Kail Shallots
Rape Seed Rye Grass Saint Foin Lucerne
Red and white Clover Timothy, &c. &c.

With a curious collection of the most esteemed

FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,

Being the most extensive ever imported into this city.

The above are from a capital Seedsman in London, and are warranted fresh and good.

Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.

Dec. 17 §

Women's Cloaks.

GEORGE DOBSON,

No. 25, South Third-street,

Has just received, per Eagle, Capt. Fosdick, via London, an assortment of

Scarlet, Drab, Purple and Pearl } Cloaks trimmed with fur and ermine.

December 15. §

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Sales of LANDS of the United States, in the North-Western Territory, heretofore advertised in the several public papers, will commence this evening, at the City Tavern——to be continued from day to day, 'till the tenth of February next, if not sooner sold.

January 4 §

In order to comply with contracts, I will sell, for approved bonds, on 3 equal annual payments,

A Square of LOTS,

At the upper end of Fredericksburg, beginning opposite to the lower corner of Doctor Wellford's, on Caroline-street, and running up to the cross street leading to Fitzhugh's ferry, and from thence back to Sophia-street. This square I have laid off into 24 lots, 27 and an half feet front, and 122 back, 12 on Caroline-street, and 12 on Sophia-street. Nine of those on Caroline-street I have leased on an annual ground rent of 8 and 10 pounds, to the amount of 74 pounds, and the vacant lots a purchaser could enhance the value of by building small houses, which will as readily procure tenants as pots or boards will Martins in the spring, and yield a greater profit in proportion to their cost than large buildings. Those who incline to purchase may know the terms by applying to

HENRY FITZHUGH.

Bell-Air, Dec. 8, 1796. 7thJ.d&w

Treasury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the first day of March next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June, 1797, to the thirty-first day of May, 1798, both days inclusive, at the places and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin, at Pittsburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferson; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Stauben; at Fort Massac; at any place from Fort Massac to the south boundary of the United States on the river Mississippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouiatanon.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be paid at the posts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.
One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey.
One quart and half a pint of salt.
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles, } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS,

For carrying the Mails of the UNITED STATES,

On the following Post Roads, will be received until the first day of March next inclusive:

1. From Charleston, S. C. by Jacksonboro' and Coosahatchy, to Savannah, twice a week. Receive the Mail at Charleston every Tuesday and Friday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Savannah the next Friday and Monday, by 8 A. M. Returning, leave the Mail at Savannah every Saturday, by 6, P. M. and Wednesday by 6, A. M. and deliver it at Charleston the next Tuesday and Friday by noon.

Proposals for this route will be received by the post-master at Savannah.

2. From Coosahatchy to Beaufort once a week—

Receive the mail at Coosahatchy every Thursday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Beaufort by noon on Friday. *Returning*, leave Beaufort every Friday by 3, P. M. and arrive at Coosahatchy on Saturday by 8, A. M.

Proposals for carrying the mail on this route will be received by the post-master at Beaufort.

Note 1. The Post-master General may alter the times for the arrival and departure of the mails at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. For every hours delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed by contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 3. Should any person making propofals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state the alteration desired and the price he will carry the mail for with and without such alteration.

Note 4. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of April next and to continue until the 30th of September in the year 1800.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post Master General.

General Post Office, Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1797.
Jan. 16. d6w.

MRS. GRATTAN

Respectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tuesday the 10th day of January, she proposes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-street,

A Linen and Muslin Warehouse.

Book Muslins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard
Jaconet ditto, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard
Striped ditto, from 7/10 to 10/10 per yard
Fine Cossaes
Tambour'd Book Muslins, from 13/9 to 21/ per yard
India Muslin, from 11/3 to 15/ per yard
Sheeting Muslin
Jaconet muslin Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per hdkf.
Book muslin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/6 per hdkf.
Muslin color'd and border'd Handkerchiefs
Dacca Handkerchiefs
Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 11/11
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Cambric, from 11/3 to 16/3 per yard
Table Cloths
Huckaback Towelling
Women's Cotton Hose, from 6/ to 12/ per pair
Dimity from 9/10 to 6/11
Men's Silk Hose
Tambour'd muslin Handkerchiefs from 11/11 to 13/2
Irish linens for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 5/5 to 9/7

And a variety of other articles.

N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Houshold Linen, &c. &c.

A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 3 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto, 4 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 5 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 6 dollars
A plain shirt, made and marked, 5 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 6 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 1-2.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 6 1-2 dollars.
A very fine ruffled ditto 8 dollars.

Linen included.

January 13. §

Cheap French China.

THE subscribers finding it impossible to supply their store with any more China from France, the prices being too immoderate in the manufactories, give notice that they will sell at prime cost the remaining stock on hand, consisting of

Dessert Setts,
Tea-Table Setts
Separate Cups and Saucers
Groupes and Figures
Alabaster Vases
Looking Glasses, in gilt frames,
Besides India Japan'd Toilet Desks, Chairs, Tables nad Quadrille Boxes.

PASQUIER & Co.
No. 91, South Second-street.

December 5th. tt

The Elephant,

Now exhibited, was bought for Ten Thousand Dollars.

He is 3 years old, 6 feet high, growing to 18 feet.

He eats 150 weight a-day, and drinks a barrel of water; he has drank some days forty bottles of porter, drawing the corks with his trunk.

He is perfectly inoffensive; travels loose, at the rate of five miles an hour, and is the greatest curiosity ever brought to this Continent.

He is to be seen 'till the 15th of January, in Market-street between Third and Fourth-streets, at a quarter of a dollar, that every one may see him—after which time the former price of half a dollar will be resumed.

He will leave Philadelphia as soon as the weather will permit.

December 31 d

Brokers Office, and COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third street, opposite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the business of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commission merchants. They buy and sell on commission every species of stock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houses and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on deposits, &c. &c. &c. All kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatness and dispatch; accounts adjusted, and books settled, in the most correct manner. Constant attendance will be given. They solicit a share of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deserve it.

N. B. The utmost secrecy observed.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. August 27, 1796. m&wtf

Hibernian Society.

Such of the Members of this society as are entitled to Diplomas, are requested to apply for them to

Mr. Hugh Holmes, Vice-President;
Mr. David M'Cormick, Treasurer;
Mr. Robert H. Drinker, Counsellor;
Mr. Joseph Brown;
Mr. Edward Fox;

Or to MATHEW CAREY, Sec.

Phila. Jan. 23, 1797. tawtf

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL situated, laying on and between Marsh and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to

Wm. Blackburn,
No. 64, South Second-street

January 26. mwfsf

Washington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchased or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chesnut-street, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inspection. Also Canal Lottery Tickets for sale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of which the 54th and 55th days returns are received.

☞ The Business of a Broker carried on as usual.

January 12. wstf

All Persons having Demands

Against the Estate of the late Thomas Franklin, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts for settlement; and those indebted to make immediate payment, to ISRAEL PLEASANTS, WALTER FRANKLIN, or SAMUEL R. FRANKLIN, } Executors.

January 24th, 1796. co2w

Wants a Situation,

As a Housekeeper, an English woman, completely qualified in every respect to keep a Gentleman's House. Enquire of the Printer.

January 26 *ct

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 313, HIGH-STREET.

GEORGE DAVIS announces to his professional friends, and the Gentlemen of the Law, generally, through the Union, that his late importation of BOOKS is now arranged, and ready for Sale, from a single volume to an entire library, without any advance upon his former exceeding low prices, which for several years past have in so distinguished a manner recommended them to notice.

Printed Catalogues, combining the most extensive collection of the latest English and Irish Editions ever imported into this country, are published, and will be delivered gratis on application.

Orders addressed to G. D. in writing from any distance shall be punctually attended to.

A number of TRUNKS for Sale.

ALSO, TO BE LET,

A convenient LOFT, near Market Street Wharf.

ov.8. tu&fg

FOR SALE,

At Whitesides' Tea Ware-House,

No. 99, North Second Street.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, } Fresh Teas. { Hyson Skin. Souchong, Bohea

Dec. 9. 3taw3m.

Le Breton,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentist to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,

Keeps a complete assortment of every thing necessary to be used for the

Preservation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentrifice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for sweetening the mouth and preserving the teeth—he also furnishes Brushes and soft Sponges.

*** He lives in Chesnut-street, No. 135, above Fourth-street.

November 26. tts

Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a striped vest; a pair of dark spotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dress. He has been accustomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for securing him so that the subscriber may get him again, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Easton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 §1m2awtf

FOR SALE AT WILLIAM PRIESTMAN'S

No. 15 south Fifth-street,

Between Market and Chesnut Streets,

A Quantity of Plain Gold Watches; Gold enamel'd & ornamented with pearls; Silver and metal ditto, by the first makers in London and Paris; a Time-Piece by Arnold; plain gold by Mudge & Dutton; several diamond and diamond & pearl lockets, rings, ear-rings, &c; about 60 lb. of Scotch thread; double-barrel'd guns, in case, by Manton; quantity of plated table, tea, and night plated candlesticks, branches, &c. 46 volumes of Law-Books, in one lot, mostly reports, folio, scarce and valuable books; books of Prints;—amongst which are Martyn on Shells, Statue da Rossi, Calmet's Dictionnaire de Bible, Johnson's Poets, 75 vols. Baskerville's Addison, 4 vols. Biographia Britannica, Opere de Machiavelli, Ruins of Balbec, Blair's Chronology, Plinii Historica Naturalis, Montfaucon's Antiquities, State Trials; Evelyn's Silva, Postlewayte's Dictionary, Rittrattii duomini illustri Toscani, Ouevres de Bayle, Caracci.

January 31 §

For Sale,

By the Subscribers—In PENN-STREET,

65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,

Imported by the Eagle.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

Nov. 30 w&f

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the Estate of GEORGE ROSS, late of Cape May, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, and those who have any demands against said Estate, will please call on him for settlement.

JAMES YOUNG, Adm'r,
Swanson, below South Street.

January 30 §co3t

New Theatre.

By Desire,

On FRIDAY EVENING, February 3,
Will be presented,
A TRAGEDY, called

Venice Preserv'd;
Or, A Plot Discovered.

Duke of Venice,	Mr. *Warrell*
Priuli,	Mr. *Warren*
Bedamar,	Mr. *Fox*
Pierre,	Mr. *Cooper*
Jaffier,	Mr. *Moreton*
Rennault,	Mr. *Wignell*
Spinosa,	Mr. *Darley*, jun.
Elliot,	Mr. *Mitchell*
Theodore,	Mr. *Blissett*
Officer,	Mr. *T. Warrell*
Belvidera,	Mrs. *Merry*

End of the tragedy, a new Ballet Dance, composed by Mr. Byrne, called

The Drunken Provencal;
Or, The Sailor's Return.

Ivre,	Mr. *Byrne*
Will,	Mr. *Warrell*, jun.
Vicar,	Sig. *Doctor*
Moses,	Mr. *Blissett*
Dicky Gossip,	Mr. *Mitchell*
Susan,	Miss *Milbourne*

Sailors, Messrs. J. Darley, T. Warrell, Macdonald, Morgan, St. Mare, Lavancey.
Lasses, Mrs. Doctor, Miss Oldfield, Miss L'Estrange, Miss Bates, Miss Anderson, M'lle Sophie.

To which will be added,
A FARCE, called

Animal Magnetism.

Marquis de Lancy,	Mr. *Fox*
La Fleur,	Mr. *Harwood*
Doctor,	Mr. *Francis*
Picard,	Mr. *M'Donald*
Francois,	Mr. *Warrell*, jun.
Jeffery,	Mr. *Blissett*
Constance,	Mrs. *Harvey*
Lisette,	Mrs. *Francis*

Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit Seven Eighths of a Dollar, and Gallery, half a dollar.

☞ Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-store. No. 50 High-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places a quarter before 5 o'clock, and to order them, as soon as the company are seated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office on Saturday morning, as usual.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain rise precisely at 6 o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

THIS EVENING, Thursday, Feb. 2, at 7 o'clock,
By desire, will be repeated,
THE EFFECTS OF AMBITION AND GUILT,
Considered, traced and exemplified in the character of

Macbeth.

With recitations of the most striking scenes, and moral and critical observations on the character, and on the author.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Poulson, jun. at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glass-store, No. 70, S. Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookseller, Market-street—Half a dollar each.

Notice.

THE Advertiser is a person regularly bred, and has carried on in an extensive manner for these 30 years past, the various branches of Goldsmiths' and Jewellery, plated and hard-ware Cutlery, and Ironmongery business, and has general knowledge of the Dry Good and many other businesses. He has a particular taste for building, has built extensively for himself, has conducted buildings for others, and is of opinion that his services to any gentleman that might be in went of a person to conduct any of the aforesaid businesses, would not only be useful but an acquisition, as he will engage on liberal terms, either as a salesman or to sell on commission as an agent, act as a partner or take the care of a manufactory, or superintend building, &c. He is a married man, and having no family but his wife who would act as a saleswoman or housekeeper. No objection to any part of the Southern states, or to take a voyage to Europe as a supercargo.

A line directed to J. C. to the care of the printer, will be punctually attended to.

N. B. He is well acquainted with most of the English, Irish, and Scotch manufactories, as he carried on business for ten years in London, but on account of unavoidable misfortunes in his country, he is now forced to seek for a living for himself and wife in this way, and he flatters himself that he will give entire satisfaction to his employer. And as he is well known in this city, and to the most respectable characters on the continent, doubts not but his character, morality and indefatigable industry, will bear the strictest enquiry

Dec. 28. 1awtf

Warranted Likenesses,
Taken by WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

Prices from 10 to 100 Dollars.

A few young Ladies may be instructed in the elegant Arts of Drawing and Painting, by applying to the above artist at his house, the North East Corner of Fourth and Pine Streets; where specimens of his performance may be seen.

Feb. 1. *3t.

☞ ON FRIDAY,

The third inst. at half past 2 o'clock, P. M. the Annual Oration of the Philadelphia Medical Society, will be delivered at the City Tavern—where all the honorary members are requested to attend.

By order of the Society.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to ascertain, whether a certain EDWARD NEVILL, by trade a Stone-Cutter, or Brick-Layer, who quitted Ireland in 1783, or 1784, and came into this Country, ('tis supposed to Philadelphia) about four years since, be living or dead. As this intelligence is of the highest importance, it will be thankfully received, by GEO. DAVIS,
No. 313, High-street

December 31. w & s 1m

Philadelphia, February 2.

COMMUNICATIONS.

That man who possesses at this moment a greater degree of affectionate, disinterested veneration than ever fell to the lot of a man before, has "unfolded a tale" to his listening country, and to the world, which will by awakening American feelings, render the mind, the public mind of America, alive to the dignified sentiment of real independence. The President, by a plain, unadorned narrative, has at once displayed the fair and honorable course that the government has pursued towards France, and the wavering, *interested*, boasting conduct, principles and language, which the French monarchists and republicans have held towards this country. It was doubtless an unpleasant task to perform; but to do it, was rendered essential to a vindication of the people, the congress and the executive, against the acts of a seduction that could be dangerous to us only while the people remained ignorant of certain great *facts*—and against those vain glorious menaces which were to become contemptibly harmless the instant their injustice should be developed to the Union. The character of the Americans was not understood—the European politician indeed might easily be misled by appearances here—by the total absence of those emblems of defence and offence which exist in Europe, in line of battle ships, ready for service, and an imposing parade of drums, colours, and regimentalled soldiers. But there is not a country gentleman in America who does not know that *the present station of this country is extremely important*—and that were it forced into a war at the present juncture, it could and would carry an unimpaired and fresh vigour into its military atchievements, *that would at least place all the islands and territories on this side the Atlantic at the feet of the United States.*

The conduct of the government proves its well grounded attachment to PEACE. This attachment proceeds from the real sympathy that is preserved between a growing, flourishing and virtuous *people*, and the *government*:—from no ignorance of abundant resources; but an enlightened and honest wish to make a happy and virtuous *use of them*. All Europe will mark the moderation that preserves us in a state of neutrality, at a moment when to place ourselves in the scales of war would be *decisive*. It is the sincere wish of every federal man in the government, to avoid hostilities—convinced, as they must be, that the moment that the *truth is told in France*, the directory will recall those orders, and retract that system against neutral nations which is so particularly offensive to their *dear allies*.

A correspondent who was lately in the lobby of the House of Representatives of the United States, when compensations were before the House, could not but remark with pleasure that many gentlemen have ceased to *imitate the French model of republicanism*, in some things—even in somethings where imitation to a degree would have had the air of original good sense. The French republicans give their directory, who are certainly republicans, a superb palace, the Luxembourg, as a residence, magnificently furnished—Whereas our patriots are for making the officers of government reside without *any house* at all—and for feeding them as though they were preparing under the old Suttonian regimen, for the small-pox. A by stander, who is an ingenious mechanic, suggested the idea of producing a frame, shaped a *good deal like a man*, which he said would do as a *test coat* for future officers—and would not admit any man but one of those thin, emaciated figures which it struck him some gentlemen imagined as essential to the qualification of a secretary:—But on its being remarked, that those thin, philosophical fellows, who starve at table, always took care to take a *ravenous meal* in the closet, he gave up the idea, and agreed that on the whole it was impossible *to make a test coat—appearances were so exceedingly delusive.*

The late *precious confessions* of a certain colonel, a leader in a Democratic club, proves no more than what has for several years been imputed with truth to that vile brood—To these conspirators—the unjustifiable conduct of the French in capturing American vessels, ought to be charged—as it appears by facts, that the five kings of *Clubs* chose rather to believe the Democrats than the Executive, as probably (from their decrees) being more congenial with their *principles*—Hear what the colonel says himself, on being asked the other evening what he thought of the conduct of the French now—he answered he thought them perfectly right, it was what we deserved for making the British treaty: *he then added HE had wrote to them three years ago to pursue their present plan.* Every friend to the United States will readily believe, this Democratic sinner's confession, from its being so consonant to their toasts, their sentiments and their writings in all the Democratic gazettes—Treason with them is no crime, the truth of which is verifying daily from their own lips, and with a front too, as brasen as their hearts, and like old rogues lie in the same breath by charging the government with producing the evils we now suffer from the French, while *they acknowledge* they have *wrote to them three years ago to commence them.* That period was before the treaty was made or any measures taken that produced it.

NEW THEATRE.

On Monday evening the historical play of Columbus, or, A World Discovered, was presented to the most numerous and brilliant audience ever witnessed in this city—and great praise is certainly due to the managers for the expensive magnificence with which the play is got up—nor ought we to withhold the tribute of our acknowledgments for their liberal and disinterested conduct in reducing the price of the pit ticket, on the first night of a piece which attracted and cannot fail long to attract a crowded auditory.—The whole scenery is finely imagined, and its execution reflects the highest credit on the talents of Mr. Milbourne—but in the scene of the storm, the thunder and lightning, temples tumbling into ruins, with the volcano or burning mountain appearing in the back ground—the grandeur of the affecting spectacle exceeds every thing we have ever yet beheld, while its force was felt and acknowledged by every one present.

Of the performers it is difficult to speak without indiscriminate praise—Those exquisitely sweet and pathetic tones by which Mrs. Merry brought tears into the eyes of the whole audience, defy the powers of panegyric—Mr. Morton performed his part without any diminution of his accustomed excellence, and obtained the plaudits he so well deserved—Mr. Wignell, Mr. Harwood and Mr. Francis supported the comic business of the play with an exertion of those talents which seldom fail to set the theatre in a roar.—Mr. Cooper looked Columbus well, and the few lines he had to deliver were given in a forcible and impressive manner.—Messrs. Warren, Fox and L'Estrange were perfect in their several alotments and have a claim to our commendation—Mrs. Francis in her acting did great justice to the part of Nelty—but her dress was not appropriate—her own taste will furnish the necessary alteration.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, January 11.

Mr. Dwight Foster, from the committee of claims, made reports on the petitions of John Baptist Dumont and Michael Hillegas, which were against the petitioners; they were twice read and concurred in by the House.

Mr. Swift, from the committee to whom was referred that part of the President's speech relating to the promotion of agriculture, made a report, recommending the institution of a society for that purpose under the patronage of government, which might act as a common centre to all other societies of a similar kind throughout the United States. No public provision is contemplated, except for the salary of a secretary and for stationary: but if the state of the treasury should make even this unadvisable, it is stated that it might be carried into effect without pecuniary aid. The report is accompanied by a plan, the principle articles of which are, that a society shall be established at the seat of government; that is shall comprehend the legislature of the United States, the judges, the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of war, the attorney general, and such other members as should chuse to become members agreeable to the rules prescribed; that an annual meeting should be held at the seat of government, at which is to be chosen the President, secretary, &c and a board to consist of not more than thirty persons, which shall be called a "*Board of Agriculture*;" that the society shall be a body corporate; that a report shall be made annually, &c. The report concluded in these words, "Resolved that a society for the promotion of agriculture ought to be established at the seat of government of the United States."

A bill was received from the senate for repealing the limitation of the act in additon to an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the Unite States, and to continue in force the same. It was twice read, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. W. Smith gave notice that he should tomorrow call up the report of the committee of ways and means, on the subject of providing further revenue.

Mr. Madison called for the order of the day on the bill for making provision for the claim of Monsieur Poirea, as secretary and aid-de-camp to Major General La Fayette. The house then took it up, when after some debate it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow. Adjourned.

Thursday, January 12.

The house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of ways and means on the subject of further revenue, Mr. Dent in the chair, and the following resolution being under consideration.

"Resolved that there ought to be apportioned according to the last census of the several states, the sum of to be raised by the following direct taxes, viz.

"A tax ad valorem upon all lands, with their improvements, including town lots with the buildings thereon.

"A tax on slaves with certain exceptions."

Mr. W. Smith said two questions presented themselves on this occasion; the first, whether any and what further revenue was wanted, and secondly, what means shall be used for raising it. With respect to the first, any gentleman who had taken a view of our engagements and revenue, would not hesitate to say a farther provision was necessary. In order to evince this, however, it might not be improper to take a view of our public contracts and revenue. They had before them, he said, the report of the secretary of the treasury on the subject, which not only contained a state of our finances, but of the revenue laws of the different states, and other valuable materials, necessary to be had in order to form a system of direct taxation for the whole Union. Mr. S. proposed, therefore, to give as brief an abstract as possible of the state of our public revenue on the first of July last. He then entered upon the following statement:

1. Foreign debt	11,800,000
2. 6 per cent stock	29,344,752
3. Deferred do.	14,578,882
4. 3 per cent do.	19,597,545
5. 5 1-2 per cent do.	1,848,900
6. 4 1-2 per cent do.	176,000
7. Unfunded registered debt	179,953
8. Debts due to Bank of United States and Bank N. York	6,200,000
The sum ascertained by the records of the Treasury	83,726,034
Unascertained and unliquidated, supposed	1,124,404
Total,	84,850,438
OFF-SETS.	
1. 6 per cent stock redeemed	1,170,232
2. Deferred do.	930,753
3. 3 per cent do.	610,757
4. Bank stock	2,000,000
5. 2 per cent principal redeem.	544,066
	5,255,810
	79,594,628

Payments annually required by Contracts.

1st. Foreign Debt. The contracts respecting the *foreign* debt require annual reimbursements by *unequal* payments until 1809, when the last payment is to be made.

The whole sum, including principal and interest	16,772,444
The average sum, *annually* requisite for the *foreign* debt, during the 14 years which it is to continue, is	1,197,888
Add estimated expence of remittance, &c. 5 per cent	59,537
Average sum, annually requisite, to 1809, inclusive	1,257,426

This estimate, founded on a supposition that a systematic plan will be adopted for satisfying the contracts, by direct payments—if new loans, the expence of reimbursement, increased by charges of negociations calculated at 6 or 7 per cent on the capital borrowed.

2d. The 6 per cent stock, (exclusive of sum, vested in Sinking Fund) is 28,174,520, on which the annuity of 8 per cent, 2,253,961

The captital passed to the sinking fund 1,170,232, ann. intst.	70,213
	2,324,175

3d. Deferred Stock, on which payments commence in 1801, is 13,648,128, (exclusive of 930,753, passed to Sinking Fund) on which annuity at 8 p. cent. 1,091,850

Interest on capital passed to Sinking Fund	55,845
	1,147,695

This last sum will be required from 1801 to 1823 inclusive. During 1824, the charge will be reduced to 925,000, and after that, wholly cease with the reimbursement of the debt.

4th. Three per cent stock (exclusive of sum passed to the Sinking Fund) is 18,986,787, annual interest 569,603

Stock, passed to Sinking Fund 610,757, annual interest	18,322
	587,926

The duration of this annuity is indefinite.

5th. Stock of 5 1-2 per cent. is 1,848,900, ann. interest	101,689
6th. Stock of 4 1-2 per cent. is 176,000, ann. interest	7,920
7th. Unfunded debt, viz. registered, 179,953; unregistered, 1,124,404	1,304,357
On which the ann. interest is	78,261
8th. Debts *due to the Banks of the United States and New York*, amounting to 6,200,000, ann. interest	372,000
	559,870

These annuities comprize *all the demands* in consequence of *the debt.*

The Provisions they require are *classed* as follow, viz.—

1. From the year 1796 to the end of 1800—	
For Foreign debt	1,257,426
6 per cent. stock	2,324,175
3 per cent. do.	587,926
5 1-2 per cent. do.	101,689
4 1-2 per cent. do.	7,920
Unfunded debt	78,261
Bank debts	372,000
	4,729,397
2. From 1801 to 1809 inclusive, when the Foreign Debt will be extinguished—	
For above	4,729,398
And ann. on deferred debt	1,147,695
	5,877,093
3. From 1810 to 1818 inclusive, when the 6 per cent stock will be extinguished,	
For above	5,877,049
Deduct Foreign Debt	1,257,426
	4,619,668
4. From 1819 to 1824 inclusive, when the deferred stock will be extinguished,	
For above	4,619,668
Deduct 6 per cent. stock	2,324,175
	2,295,493
5. After 1824, supposing the above mentioned debts extinguished, and no increase of debt—	
For above	2,295,493
Deduct deferred stock	1,147,695
	1,147,798

Interest on 3 per cents.	587,926	
5 1-2 do.	101,689	
4 1-2 do.	7,920	
Unfunded debt	78,261	
Bank debts	372,000	
	1,147,796	

By establishing a revenue adequate to current expences of government, in addition to the foregoing estimate, during the periods above recited, the following reductions of debt would be effected:

1. At the close of 1809, the Foreign debt	11,800,000
2. At the close of 1818, the present 6 per cent. stock	29,344,752
3. At the close of 1824, the deferred 6 per cent. stock	14,578,882
	55,723,635
There would then still remain:	
1. The 3 per cent. stock	19,597,545
2. 5 1-2 per cent stock	1,848,900
3. 4 1-2 per cent. do.	176,000
4. Unfunded and unliquidated debts	1,304,356
5. Debts due to banks or substitutes	6,200,000
	29,126,802

But if a revenue be eſtabliſhed equal to charges of 1801, (viz.

For the debt 5,887,094 } 8,577,094)
Expences of gov. 2,700,000 }

the whole debt may be extinguiſhed by the year 1824, beſides a conſiderable additional debt, if ſuch ſhould ariſe from contingencies.

Probable permanent annual Expences of Government.

Civil liſt	486,000
Intercourſe with foreign nations	100,000
Mint eſtabliſhment	40,000
Light houſes	25,000
Loan offices	12,000
Miſcellaneous object and contingent expences	37,000
Militia and naval department, and penſions	2,000,000
	2,700,000

Eſtimating the expences of government at 2,700,000, it follows that, *to avoid future loans*, it is requiſite to eſtabliſh a revenue, to the cloſe of 1800, viz.

For the debt 4,729,368 } 7,429,398
Expences of gov. 2,700,000 }

And from the year 1801 to 1809, inclusive, viz.

For the debt 5,877,694 } 8,577,094
Expences of gov. 2,700,000 }

Though a revenue on this laſt ſcale would be more than ſufficient to diſcharge the whole debt before 1824, yet the *abſolute engagemgnts* of the United ſtates will not require, after 1809, more than 7,319,668, viz. for debt 4,619,668 } for expences of gov. 2,700,000 }

Exiſting contracts and expences require therefore at preſent 7,429,390

Contracts and expences exiſting *after the year* 1800 and to 1809 inclusive require 8,577,094

Probable Revenues from exiſting laws.

Duties on imports and tonnage	5,588,961
on doſtic diſtilled ſpiri refined ſugar, ſal at auction, li ces, carriages	337,255
Revenue from oſt offices	35,000
Dividends on nk ſtock, calculated on the es	150,000
Inter. on ſtock ſinking Fund	88,636
Duties on pate and contingent receipt	746
Eſtimated amt. rr. revenue	6,200,600

It reſults th the following ſums muſt be provided, in additio existing revenues, viz·

1. From the ſent time to the end of 180	1,228,798
2. From 180 the end of 1809	2,376,494
3. From 181 the end of 1823	1,119,061

To provide thms annually required till 1801 may be done wit impoſing inconvenient burdens.

To reimburſe whole foreign debt, by direct payment before 1 may be practicable. It is however probable at after 1801 *occaſional loans* will be adviſable, h a view of poſtponing the final reimburſmen part until after 1818, when the preſent 6 per debt will be diſcharged.

Mr. Smith ſaid ſi ans could not now be had, upon any reaſonable s, there was no way of raiſing the money want t by tax upon the people. The queſtion was wort of taxes ſhould be reſorted to? Members, he ſa ere divided between direct and indirect taxes; ll were agreed than an additional revenue of 1,2 o dollars being wanted, ſome effectual ſteps were ry to be taken. If indirect taxes had proved inſ nt, it was neceſſary to have recourſe to ſome oth he knew of no other that would be ſo effectual irect tax on land.

With reſpect to ra further revenue from commerce, he believed it not poſſible to do it to any conſiderable exte t, a is ſource, he ſaid, was at beſt but a precarious o f, then, they had tried all other ſources without t, they ſhould be obliged to have recourſe to a l x. And he would ſubmit it to gentlemen whether as not beſt to meet the difficulty at once. If, fa the neceſſities of government, the public ſafety credit of the country, required it, it is neceſſary proper we ſhould look the evil in the face.

Notwithſtanding he ed this opinion, Mr. S. ſaid, he ſhould be glad r the ſentiments of gentlemen on the ſubject, were in favor of other plans, though he was a nſive they ſhould be obliged to have recourſe t ource he had mentioned.

Indeed there was one of the ſubject which would make ſuch a ſyſte rable, though our neceſſities did not immediatel ire it. At preſent, he ſaid, almoſt the whole of venue aroſe from commerce, and was liable to much deranged by any European war, and wholly deſtroyed, if this country ſhould engag war. It were to be wiſhed, therefore, that th uld be a plan created, which might at any time, hort notice, be carried into effect to an extent wh uld be equal to the neceſſities of government thing would anſwer this purpoſe ſo well as a tax d. Suppoſe, he ſaid, the plan was originated wi ,000 dollars, having the ſyſtem open, they cou y time raiſe it to one or two millions; as, if ce deſcriptions of land were charged a qnarter per hey might eaſily be advanced to one half, three rs or one per cent. without embarraſſment.

Mr. S. ſaid, this ſubject h n frequently under the conſideration of the com of ways and means and had always been conſide bject of great importance, and as attended wit derable difficulties. There had always been a div that committee on this ſubject, certain of them to raiſe the money by indirect, and others t taxation, but it had always been found that hey turned from direct to indirect taxation, ſo objections were brought againſt any plan wh s propoſed, that there was no poſſibility of pro . In the laſt ſeſſion ſeveral objects were prop t they were objected to and abandoned, and h they had determined to reſort to a ſyſtem t taxation, and had accordingly given direct he ſecretary of the treaſury to prepare a plan purpoſe. Thi plan had been reported, and re the committee of ways and means: and befor mmittee choſe to go farther into the buſineſs, ſhed the houſe to determine upon the principle vards, if a majority ſhould be in favor of direct taxation, the committee would bring in ſuch a bill as ſhould appear to them to be leaſt burthenſome to the people. But, if gentlemen were of opinion the money wanted could be better raiſed in any other way, they would, of courſe, propoſe their plans; but he hoped they ſhould not ſhift from one thing to another, without fixing on any thing, ſince the wants of government muſt be ſupplied.

Mr. Coit hoped the reſolution would be adopted; not that he wiſhed to pledge himſelf to agree to any ſyſtem of direct taxation which might be propoſed. He looked upon the agreeing to the reſolution as only one ſtep. Whether eventually ſuch a plan could be deviſed as the houſe ſhould approve was uncertain; but he ſhould wiſh to look at the plan which gentlemen had in contemplation.

Mr. Harper ſaid, if they could look at the plan, as the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr Coit) had ſuppoſed, without pledging themſelves to adopt a ſyſtem of direct taxation, he would alſo be glad to ſee it; but, he believed, to adopt the reſolution before them, would be to decide upon the principle of direct taxation. Afterwards, all the queſtion would be as to the modification of the ſyſtem, and the manner in which it ſhould be carried into effect. But, he believed, a majority of that houſe, neither was, nor would be prepared to ſay this was the moſt eligible and convenient mode of raiſing revenue.

It was true that they all knew, they knew it laſt ſeſſion, that the money wanted muſt be raiſed from the people by means of taxation. The queſtion was only about the mode. The committee of ways and means had given them a reſolution of four lines, that direct taxes ought to be laid; but how, or under what modification, or how the difficulties which were acknowledged to exiſt, were to be got over, they were not told; but they were called upon to determine upon the principle, without any information on the ſubject. He wiſhed the committee of ways and means might be inſtructed to give them the data upon which they meant to found their plan; that they might be inſtructed to ſhew them the means by which this plan was to be effected. They doubtleſs had conſidered this; but the committee of the whole had not conſidered it; nor had they the materials for going into the inveſtigation. It was his deſire, that before they committed themſelves, that they might know more about the matter than they then knew; that they ſhould have the ſyſtem before them, and that they might not decide upon the abſtract principle, without having that ſyſtem. He ſhould, therefore, be againſt the reſolution, and move for the committee to riſe, that the report might be re-committed, for the purpoſe of obtaining a ſketch of the plan which had been contemplated.

Mr. Swanwick hoped the committee would not riſe, until they had determined upon a queſtion which was of the firſt importance to this country; a queſtion which it had been well for us if it had been introduced long ago, but which, he truſted was not now too late to be of eſſential ſervice. At preſent, he ſaid, produce was falling, and of courſe, any tax upon the farmer would not be ſo well received as if their produce was upon the riſe; but, he truſted, the wealth of the country muſt have become ſo conſiderable, from the high price which every agricultural production had long been at, as to enable them very well to ſupport the neceſſary expences of government. Theſe expences, they knew, muſt be ſupplied from one of three ſources; either from loans which have heretofore been made in Europe, at great expence of agency, brokerage, commiſſion, &c. or from impoſt, or by internal revenue, or exciſe.

Into what ſituation, he aſked, had this loan-making buſineſs brought this country? They have created, what ſeemed to be wiſhed on all hands to be avoided, a foreign influence over this country. It had made us dependent upon what it was not in our power to controul; upon every accident which might happen at Amſterdam or Antwerp. So far as related to impoſts, this ſource of revenue was expoſed to the influence of war, and abſolutely dependent upon any foreign government which might pleaſe to annoy us. Was this, he aſked, an enviable ſituation? He thought not. This dependance upon foreign nations, was a great diſadvantage in all negociations.

With reſpect to exciſe, he need not ſay how unproductive it had been. The article of ſnuff, inſtead of producing any thing, had brought the revenue in debt; and the exciſe on another article, had called forth the military to enforce it. For his part, he ſaw no way of avoiding theſe difficulties, but to come to that cardinal point, which they had in view, of direct taxation. He ſhould, therefore, be in favour of the reſolution before them, becauſe it fixed the principle.

It was neceſſary, Mr. S, ſaid, to the importance and firmneſs of Government, to determine whether the land of the country be not equal to bear its ſhare in the expences of Government. This had hitherto been evaded; but he truſted this maſs of property would no longer eſcape from paying its due proportion towards the public burthens. For, when it was known in foreign countries, that all our revenue was bottomed upon our commerce, it was holding out an invitation to them to play off hoſtilities upon us. Great Britain, he ſaid, had taken the lead in annoying our trade, which had brought us to the Britiſh treaty. We were now brought into another ſituation by that inſtrument; the French were now laying hold of our commerce.

It was ſaid that Great Britain drew very little ſupport from her land, in compariſon to what ſhe drew from her commerce; but ſhe had a fleet to defend her commerce, and therefore, if ſhe drew a great deal from it, ſhe was alſo at ſome expenſe in ſupporting it. Our trade, he ſaid, was unprotected. It was true, we obtained ſeven millions of dollars from it, without being at any expenſe in return. But, he ſaid, there was no certainty of this; and without ſome plan like the preſent, there would be no ſecurity for ſupporting the expenſes of our government; nor could any negociation ever be properly ſupported, until the yeomanry of our country ſhould join in the ſupport of our common intereſt. It was abſolutely neceſſary, Mr. S. ſaid, to decide upon one of two principles, either to ſupport commerce by a navy and thereby ſecure the revenue ariſing from it, or elſe call upon agriculture to bear its full ſhare of the public burthens. —He therefore wiſhed the principle to be ſettled without regard to modification, becauſe the more ſimple the light in which the object was placed the better. The modification would probably be an after buſineſs; and, when members had agreed upon the neceſſity of adopting the principle of a direct tax, their oppoſition to any particular plans which might be offered would be moderated, ſo that the beſt ſyſtem which could be deviſed would probably be adopted.

[*To be Continued.*]

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2, 1797.

MARRIED, on Tueſday evening laſt, by the Rev. Dr. Helmuth, Dr. GUILLAUME WAETER ADLERSTERREN, of Lancaſter, to Miſs F. C. LOUISE ECKSTEIN, daughter of John Eckſtein of this city.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

On further conſideration, we think it proper to defer the publication of "X. X."

The publication of the piece ſigned "ARGUS," at the preſent moment, we conceive, could anſwer no valuable purpoſe.

The Swediſh brig, Vigilance, Capt. Rieter, from Corſica and Malaga, is arrived at Reedy Iſland.

The veſſels mentioned to have arrived at Reedy Iſland, have got up to the Hook.

The ſhip Columbia, Maſon, from Amſterdam is arrived at Marcus Hook.

The Swediſh brig Vigilance was boarded the 30th December by the Lynx ſloop of war; three of her crew preſſed, and otherwiſe uncivilly treated.

Communication.

It was at firſt imagined that the Agents of the French Directory in the Weſt-Indies were iſſuing and executing orders for capturing and condemning American veſſels, without authority from the Directory: but this is probably a miſtake. Their agents in Spain are doing the ſame thing there. It is alſo a fact that the captures by French armed veſſels are not confined to Americans, ſeveral Swediſh and Daniſh veſſels have been already captured and carried into Spaniſh Ports in Europe, and on this principle, that they were going to or from ports of the enemies of France; and on this principle the French conſul at Cadiz avowed his determination to condemn all neutral veſſels—ſaying *he had authority ſo to do.*

By this day's Mail.

CHARLESTON, January 16.

Saturday arrived the ſloop Nancy, Huntington, Havanna, 14 days; ſhip Northern Liberties, Geddes, Iſle of France, 117 days; brig Lydia, Caſſarena, Cadiz, 14 days; ſloop Mercury, Brown, Savannah, 2 days.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Phebe, Stone, Cape de Verds, 76 days, in diſtreſs, bound to Kennebeck; brig Harmony, Marſhall, Port-au Prince, 15 days; brig Gute Henrietta, Schmidt, Teneriffe, 56 days; ſloop Fame, Benſon, Africa, 77 days, in diſtreſs, bound to Boſton; ſhip Hope, Rodman, Turk's Iſland, 12 days; brig Hannah, Kenny, St. Thomas's, 35 days, in diſtreſs, bound to Philadelphia; ſhip Mary, Peterſon, Bath, 14 days.

Off Cape Tiberoon, captain Stone, of the ſhip Phebe, from the Iſle of Bona Viſta, was brought to by a Britiſh frigate; a boat boarded him and carried off an American ſeaman, named Samuel Huff, belonging to Kennebunk river; their pretext for taking him was that he had not a protection.—Captain Stone could not learn the frigate's name.

ENTERED.

Brig Nabby, Gardner,		Barbadoes
Mary, Callender,		Cape Francois
Aurora, Brown,		Hamburgh
Thomas Pinckney, ——,		New-London
Catawba, ——,		St. Thomas's
Aurora, Wooldridge,		Marblehead
Sloop Maryland, ——,		Naſſau
Waſhington, Prior,		Boſton
Three Brothers, Mauran,		Rhode-Iſland
Revenue, Sawyer,		New-London
Mary, Briggs,		New-York

January 18.

Yeſterday arrived the ſchooner Induſtry, Roſs, Savannah, in 2 days; ſchooner Lovely, Crabb, Rhode-Iſland.

The day before capt. Marſhall, who arrived on Sunday laſt, left Port-au-Prince, a government cutter arrived there in 28 days from England. She brought accounts of admiral Thompſon having ſailed for the Weſt-Indies, with 5 ſail of the line, with General Abererombie on board. Nothing further had tranſpired. An 18 gun brig, belonging to Guadaloupe, had been captured by the Britiſh fleet, and a frigate that was in company with her, was drove on ſhore.

NORFOLK, January 23.

Extract from the Log Book of the ſloop Zilpha, Benjamin Guild, maſter, twenty-ſeven days from Jamaica.

Left at St. Lucie, the brig Dauphin, Captain Cutts, of Portſmouth, (N. H.)

Jan. 12, in lat. 32, 16, N. long. 78, 28, W. ſpoke the ſloop Betſey of Philadelphia in diſtreſs, having ſprung a beam, and the ſea making a fair breach over her. At 6 P. M. the captain told me the leak increaſed on him; lay to by the ſloop the whole night, (it blowing a gale) but ſuppoſed ſhe muſt have ſunk, as nothing could be ſeen of her in the morning.

Jan. 13, in lat. 33, 43, N. long. 76, 11, W. ſpoke the brig Lydia, Cornelius Dunman, maſter from Cadiz, out 106 days, quite out of proviſions. Capt. Guild ſupplied him with bread, meat, wood and water; the brig was tight, the crew all well, but the ſails were much weather beaten. Captain Dunman was bound to Boſton; had got ſupplies from the ſchooner Abigail of Baltimore, bound for the Weſt Indies, the whole of whoſe crew (except the captain and one hand) were ſo badly froſt bitten that they could not ſtand the deck.

ARRIVED.

Brig Eliza, M'Connel,		Liverpool
Courtney, Livingſton,		Havanna
Schr. Minerva, Perkins,		Antigua
Citizen, Gilbert,		Guadaloupe
Elizabeth, Goodwin,		St. Thomas's
Zilpha, Guild,		Jamaica
Sloop Thomas and Sally, Allen,		Port-au Prince.

BALTIMORE, January 31.

Friday arrived at Annapolis, the ſchooner Dorcheſter, captain Booth, from Porto-Rico, 16 days.

Captain Booth left there—

Ship Mount Vernon, ſtill under trial.

Halcyon, Taylor, of Providence, to ſail for Havannah.

Brig Minerva, Long, of Philadelphia for St. Domingo.

Hiram, Lovering, ditto for ditto.

Schooner Betſey, Jones, of Norfolk, for Balt.

Sloop Induſtry, Wheeler, for Ph a el hia.

The ſhip Jane, captain Beard, arrived at Porto-Rico, from Baltimore, in 29 days. Was boarded by an Engliſh cruiſer, had his letters broken open, and was otherwiſe ill-treated.

A French armed brig, from Charleſton, arrived at Porto-Rico, the ſame day the Jane arrived, who reported, that all the American ports were ſhut.

Captain Booth informs, that ſome time laſt month, the French privateer Flying-Fiſh, boarded a Genoeſe ſhip, and after an action of 3 glaſſes, captured her. The Genoeſe had one man killed and another wounded. The Mount Vernon was not yet condemned. Orders are expected from St. Domingo reſpecting her; the governor is charged with partiality to the Americans by the Spaniſh merchants, which has for the preſent put a ſtop to all proceedings in this caſe, and an entire ſtagnation of buſineſs.

Captain Booth left Annapolis on Sunday morning, at which time there were twenty-one ſail inward-bound veſſels lying there.

Arrived on Friday laſt at Annapolis ſchooner Peggy, captain Gorſuch, 28 days from Jaquemel. Captain G. informs, that he was boarded in the Bite of Leogane by the Britiſh frigate Ambuſcade, which preſſed one of his men, an American by birth and protection—Spoke a ſloop off the coaſt, (name not recollected) belonging to New-York, from Jamaica to Norfolk, out 49 days, in diſtreſs.

Arrived at Annapolis on Saturday Schooner Barbara captain White from the Havannah, which he left on the 10th inſtant. The mate has arrived in town, and informs, that the Nelly, Deſhields, of Baltimore, was lying there, but had been ſeveral times ordered away by the governor, as the ſale of flour (her cargo) was prohibited in that port. Came up the bay in company with the brig Hiram, from Norfolk; and the ſchooner Betſey, Boyd.

Arrived at Annapolis, on Saturday laſt, ſloop Sally, captain Hall, from Philadelphia, with goods for this port. Captain Hall was detained 28 days at Rheedy-Iſland, in the Delaware, by the ice.

The ſloop Robert and William, captain Watts, is arrived at Annapolis, in 19 days from St. Martin's. We learn, by this arrival, that a great many American veſſels have been carried in there and condemned. An Indiaman, belonging to Clarke and Nightingale, of Providence, Rhode Iſland, from Batavia, with a cargo of £ 200,000 value, had been ſent in by a French privateer, and was under trial when captain Watts ſailed.

The ſchooner Adeline, Stanley, is arrived at Annapolis, from Jacquemel.

Snow Light-Horſe is arrived at Annapolis, from Porto-Rico, via Norfolk.

On SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, Feb. 4, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock,
Will poſitively be Sold at Public Vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee Houſe,

A NOTE,

Drawn by William Burgiſs & Co. of South Third-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, Linen Drapers, in favour of Robert Burgiſs, jun. or order, for 600 dollars.

The ſaid Note became due the 30th December laſt, and was proteſted for non-payment.

An approved Note at 60 days will be taken in payment.

February 2. 3

INSURANCE COMPANY of the State of Pennſylvania.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the directors have declared a dividend of THIRTY DOLLARS per ſhare, on the buſineſs of the laſt ſix months: which will be paid to the ſtockholders or their legal repreſentatives, after the 10th inſtant.

SAM. W. FISHER, SEC'Y.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2d, 1797. dtioth.

Lancaſter, Harriſburgh, Carliſle, Shippenſburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

The public are requeſted to take notice, that the partnerſhip which has for ſome time ſubſiſted between Mathias Slough of Lancaſter, and William Geer, is now diſſolved: but, not as M. Slough inſinuates to the public, without juſt cauſe; as will more fully appear by a letter on the ſubject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December laſt a recital of which is not now deemed neceſſary. Any gentleman who wiſhes to be more circumſtantially informed of the merits of this buſineſs, by applying to W. Geer may have the peruſal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly juſtifiable in attaching himſelf to any other perſon in the proſecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippenſburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous ſupport the public were pleaſed to confer on the firſt effort in this buſineſs, William Geer, in conjunction with Meſſrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to proſecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and diſpatch that a zeal to oblige the public can poſſibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horſes, and every appurtenance to render the paſſage ſafe and commodious, inform thoſe who wiſh to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their ſeats at George Weed's, the ſign of the White Horſe, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaſter, Harriſburg, Carliſle and Shippenſburg. The fare as hitherto eſtabliſhed.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will ſtart every Wedneſday from the houſe of Samuel Elder, in Harriſburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thurſday, and return from thence and arrive at Harriſburg every Saturday, ſo that paſſengers deſtined for Lancaſter or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaſter, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages ſtarts from the houſe of William Ferree, in Lancaſter, on every Tueſday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the weſtward; and from the houſe of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harriſburg every Wedneſday morning, on the ſame evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippenſburg, and returns from thence on every Thurſday: performing the ſame routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia.

Feb. 2. 20tf.

For Sale,

At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,

A FEW COPIES OF

"An account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States, for the year 1795."

January 28, 1797.

PRINTERS

Who have inserted Advertisements at the request of the Editor of this Paper, are desired to forward their accounts.

January 30 §6t

WATCH LOST.

LOST, on monday last, a silver stop Watch, makers' names, "Hauxhurst and Doult, New-York, 809", on the face, hour-hand in a small circle; the minute-hand revolving in a larger. Whoever has found, and will return the same to JAMES EDGER, corner of Second and Catherine Streets, shall receive 10 Dollars reward. If offered for sale it is requested it may be stopped.

January 30 4t

Houses and Lots for sale,

BY the Subscriber, in the town of West-Chester, Chester county, 25 miles from Philadelphia, on the great state-road, leading Westward. Viz. No. 1. A two-story Stone House, the corner of High and Gay streets, 40 feet front by 34 feet deep, including a very convenient store-house: the House contains ten well-finished rooms, a kitchen and entry: the Lot is 144 feet front on Gay-street, —equal to any stand in West-Chester. No. 2. A two-story stone house adjoining, 27 feet front, containing eleven well-finished rooms, both being ceiled in the garrets, house and lot same depth as the other, a kitchen, &c.—cellars under both houses, with good stables on the lots. These Houses are almost new, done by good workmen, in a masterly manner. No. 3. A Lot 42 feet front. No. 4, 34 feet. No. 5, 44 feet. No. 6, 129 feet, all of them ten rods deep. On two of the above are erected three log and frame houses, two stories high, cellars under the whole, and a small stable to each.

The above Lots are situated near the Court-House. The whole will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on the 21st and 22d days of February next, at two o'clock, when the conditions will be made known. Possession may be had the first of April next. The Title is indisputable.

JOHN KINNARD.

January 28 ¶2aw3w

SWANN'S

Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary,

Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous, obstinate and dangerous diseases in Horses, in which he has been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will secure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the purposes above described are open for the reception of pupils of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horses, so as to ride them with ease, elegance, and safety—their horses will be carefully and expeditiously broke, for every purpose, and made obedient to the will of the riders; the natural powers which are shut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all those beauties of action which providence has so bountifully bestowed on them.

Also, at his hospital, every disorder to which the horse is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above institution has never been questioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's stud will manifest, and T. SWANN as the first establisher of the veterenary art, solicits and relies upon the support of that public (which he is ever anxious in serving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a subscription for that purpose has been hinted by several gentlemen, who wish to promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to be returned by services in any of the departments he professes, agreeable to the rate of charges stated in his hand bill. Such subscription is now open, and the signatures of many respectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and such Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he shall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support and protection.

N. B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.

Nov. 5. tth&s.

James M'Alpin, Taylor,

No. 3, South Fourth street,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favors.

He has on hand an extensive assortment of the

Most Fashionable GOODS,

And of the best quality, suitable for the season.

At this shop Gentlemen can be furnished with the best materials, and have them made up in the neatest and most Fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice. He will thankfully receive any orders, and pay a prompt and punctual attention to them.

November 10. ws

Bank of Pennsylvania,

January 4, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of sixteen dollars on each share was declared for the last 6 months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 14th inst.

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

Jan. 3. dtf.

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia:

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

Canal Lottery, No. II.

Scheme of a Lottery, authorized by an act entitled "An act to enable the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehannah navigation, to raise, by way of Lottery, the sum of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of completing the works, in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

		Dollars
1	Prize of twenty thousand dollars,	20,000
1	of ten thousand dollars,	10,000
5	of four thousand dollars each, to be paid to the possessors of the five numbers first out of the wheel on the last day's drawing, at which time there shall not be less than 500 numbers undrawn,	20,000
10	of two thousand dollars each,	20,000
20	of one thousand dollars each,	20,000
43	of five hundred dollars each,	21,500
100	of two hundred dollars each,	20,000
100	of one hundred dollars each,	10,000
220	of fifty dollars each,	11,000
29,500	of five dollars each,	147,500
30,000	Tickets at ten dollars each.	300,000

Six dollars for each ticket will only be demanded at the time of sale.

All prizes shall be paid ten days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of the possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded within 12 months after the Drawing is finished, of which public notice will be given, shall be considered as relinquished for the use of the Canal and applied accordingly.

At a meeting of the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Canal Navigation—and the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal,

Resolved, That Joseph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standish Forde, Francis West, James M'Crea, John Miller, junr. and William Montgomery be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of disposing of the tickets; which committee shall deposit the money in Bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the Lottery.

At a meeting of the Canal Board, held January 16, '97,

Resolved, That the committee for conducting the Lottery be directed to commence the drawing on the first day of March next.

Extract from the minutes,

Wm. M. Smith, Secretary.

Joseph Ball,
John Steinmetz,
Standish Forde,
Francis West,
James M'Crea,
John Miller, jun.
William Montgomery,
} Managers.

Jan. 20. th&stf

City of Washington.

SCHEME *of the* LOTTERY, No. II,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000 dollars, & cash 30,000, are		50,000
1	ditto	15,000 & cash 25,000	40,000
1	ditto	15,000 & cash 15,000	30,000
1	ditto	10,000 & cash 10,000	20,000
1	ditto	5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1	ditto	5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1	cash prize of		10,000
2	do.	5,000 each, are	10,000
10	do.	1,000	10,000
20	do.	500	10,000
00	do.	100	10,000
200	do.	50	10,000
400	do.	25	10,000
1,000	do.	20	20,000
15,000	do.	10	150,000
16,739	Prizes.		
33,261	Blanks.		
50,000	Tickets, at Eight Dollars,		400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The Drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are sold off.—The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finished; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is closed, are to be considered as given towards the fund for the University; it being determined to settle the whole business in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as security.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commissioners assisted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requested to undertake this arduous task a second time on behalf of the public; a sufficient number of these having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National University and the other federal objects may continue to favor the design.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been sent for sale, the public are assured that the drawing will speedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably necessary to insure a safe disposal of the tickets, has rendered the short suspension indispensable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooper's Ferry.

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spanish Brown } in hhds

For Sale by PETER BLIGHT.

Elegant Brussels & Turkey Carpeting,

For sale by George Dobson, No. 25, South Third-street.

December 15. dtf

By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-street.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

					Dollars.
1	Prize of	20,000	Dollars	-	20,000
1	do. of	10,000	do.	- -	10,000
3	do. of	5,000	do.	- - -	15,000
4	do. of	2,000	do.	- - -	8,000
20	do. of	1,000	do.	- - -	20,000
39	do. of	500	do.	- - -	19,500
80	do. of	200	do.	- - -	16,000
200	do. of	100	do.	- - -	20,000
300	do. of	50	do.	-	15,000
1	do. of	500	do. to be paid the possessor of the first drawn no.		500
5	do. of	3,000	do. to be paid possessors of the five last drawn nos		15,000
9,400	do. o	15	do.	-	141,000
	10,054	Prizes			300,000
	19,946	Blanks			
	30,000	Tickets at Ten Dollars			300,000

All Prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of a possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner, of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kershner, William Witman, Joseph Hiester, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebastian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earliest information of the drawing of the Washington No. 2, and Patterson Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and registering are kept.

Tickets in the above Lottery to be had at Mr. Sheridan's Race-street, John Hay, North Third-street and Henry Swyer's, German Town.

January 26 2awtf

For Sale,

By George Deschamps, No. 91,

NORTH SIXTH-STREET,

Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or single one
Dry Codfish, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarse Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaster of Paris, in the stone and ground, for manure and stucco-work

December 1 §tf

CAMILLA,

Or A Picture of Youth.

By the authoress of Evelina and Cecilia, to be comprised in five volumes, at half a dollar each, payable on delivery—Printed at New-York, by Mr. John Bull.

CONDITIONS.

I. Handsome, neat type, perfectly new, is employed.

II. A volume, stitched in blue paper, is intended to be published every 2 weeks, till the five are completed; the first and second are come to hand, and the third is hourly expected. Subscriptions are received, and Books may be had of J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut-street.

Mrs. D'Arblay (late Miss Burney) the celebrated authoress of this inimitable work, needs no eulogy to add to the laurels she has already acquired in the literary world. The strength of imagination and elegance of style, displayed in Evelina and Cecilia, will sufficiently recommend to every reader of taste and judgment, the perusal of CAMILLA.

It may not be improper to add, that the Queen of England, after having perused this interesting publication, presented Mrs. D'Arblay with a thousand pounds sterling, as a testimony of her approbation of the work.

January 25 eotf

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patteson Lotterics, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

*** Also Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at Ten Dollers each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, January 26, 1797. mth

This Day is Published,

By BIOREN & MADAN, at their Printing Office, No. 77, Dock-street, and sold by the principal Bookfellers in this City.

The American Annual Register;

Or historical Memoirs of the United States, for the Year 1796.

No. 167.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

Be it remembered, that on the 19th day of January in the Twenty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America, Bioren & Madan of the said district have deposited in this Office the title of a Book the Right whereof they claim as Proprietors in the words following to wit:

"The American Annual Register, or Historical "Memoirs of the United States, for the year 1796.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States entituled "An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk Pennsylvania District.

January 25. 12w4

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, situate in a convenient part of the city; the works almost new, on an entirely original construction, and built of the best materials, and may be set to work immediately. Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to apply at No. 278, South Second Street. September 13. t t f tf

This Day is Published,

By BIOREN AND MADAN,

And to be Sold at their Printing-Office, in Dock-street; by M. Carey, No. 118, Market-street; Thomas Bradford, No. 8, South Front-street, and George Douglass, No. 2, South Third-street,

(Price, neatly bound, two dollars)

AN ENQUIRY

Concerning POLITICAL JUSTICE,

And its Influence on Morals and Happiness,

By WILLIAM GODWIN.

THE reputation of this work is already well established in Europe—It is hardly necessary for an American editor to say more than barely to mention, that the Enquiry concerning Political Justice has ever since its publication been a favorite performance with the friends of republican government. The stile is pure, nervous, and classical; the ideas are strongly marked by an original vein of thinking; and, amongst a multitude of other just and striking passages, the author's delineation of the peculiar infelicities inseparable from the condition of a King, may be pointed out as a most masterly specimen of philosophical disquisition. The latest London edition of this work sells in this city at four dollars and an half.

January 24 d3taw2w

Porcupine's Gazette.

Proposals by WILLIAM COBBETT, opposite Christ Church, Philadelphia, for publishing a news-paper, to be entitled

Porcupine's Gazette, & Daily Advertiser.

Methinks I hear the reader exclaim; "What! have we not Gazettes enough already?" Yes, and far too many: but those that we have, are, in general, conducted in such a manner that their great number, instead of rendering mine unnecessary, is the only cause that calls for its establishment.

The gazettes in this country have done it more real injury than all its open enemies ever did or can do. They mislead the people at home and misrepresent them abroad. It was these vehicles of sedition and discord that encouraged the counties in the west to rebel; it was they that gave rise to the depredation of Britain, by exciting the people to such acts of violence against that nation, as left no room to doubt that we were determined on war; and it was they when an accommodation had been happily effected that stirred up an opposition to it such as has seldom been witnessed, and which was overcome by mere chance. These gazettes it was, that, by misrepresenting the dispositions of the people, encouraged the French to proceed from one degree of insolence to another, 'at last their Minister braves the President in his chair, and a bullying commander comes and tells us this only business is to seize our vessels, in violation of a treaty, in virtue of which alone he claims a right to enter our ports: and it is these gazettes that now have impudence to defend what their falsehood and rage have produced.

I shall be told that the people are to blame; that they are not obliged to read the abominable publications. But they *do read* them and thousands who read them, read nothing else. To suppress them is impossible; they will vomit forth their poison; it is a privilege of their natures, that we can abridge; and therefore the only mode left is to counteract its effects.

This must be done, too, in its own way. Books, or periodical publications in form of books, may be of some service, but are by no means a match for their flying folios. A falsehood that remains uncontradicted for a month, begins to be looked upon as a truth, and when the detection at last takes its appearance, it is often as useless as that of doctor who finds his patient expired. The only mode of opposition, then, is to meet them on their own ground; to set foot to foot; dispute every inch, every hair's breadth; fight them at their own weapons, and return them two blows for one.

A gazette of this stamp that I have long wished to see, but I have wished and acted it in vain. Indignation at the supineness of others has at last got the better of all diffidence in my own capacity, and has determined me to encounter task. People have heard one side long enough; shall now hear the other.

CONDITIONS.

1. Porcupine's Gazette will be of the usual size, and the subscription Eight dollars a year, to be paid at the expiration of each year.

2. Advertisements will be inserted at half the usual price, which will always be required in ready money.

3. The Censor, contemplates those pieces from the gazette that may appear worth preserving in a more portable form, with simplifications and amendments as time may suggest to, shall be published monthly, and each subscriber shall be entitled to a copy, delivered with his paper the end of the month,

4. If a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained the first number of the gazette shall appear on, or before the 5th of March.

N. B. A subscription book is now open at my shop, opposite Christ-church. Other gentlemen in the country, who wish to subscribe, are requested to send their names.

Subscriptions are taken in Boston by Mr. James White, bookseller; at Salem by Mr. Debeny, post-master; at New-Haven by Meers, bookseller; at Newbury-port, by Mr. E. , bookseller; at New-York, by Mr. S. Campbell, bookseller; at Baltimore, by Mr. G. Hill, bookseller; at Chester-town, Maryland, by Mr. James Arthurst-master; at Easton, do. by Mrs. Greenbury; at Frederick-town, do. by Messrs. Isaac and Mentz; at Richmond, Virg. by Messrs. Pritchard Davidson; at Norfolk, by Messrs. Rainbow Hannah; and at Charleston, by Mr. Young, book.

Jan. 28. eo1ot.

Clocks and Watches.

LESLEY AND PRICE,

No. 79, MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large assortment of *WARRANTED WATCHES* consisting of horizontal, capp'd and jewel'd Gold watches, with seconds, of superior workmanship and finish; also capp'd and jewel'd and plain Gold watches; capp'd & jewell'd, capp'd, seconds, day month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & other Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble cases; eight day and thirty hour, brass works, &c.

December 1796. d2m

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO,
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
(Eight Dollars per Annum.)